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ACTION RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TAKEN AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Report of the Third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Africa, held at Cairo from 4 to 8 June 1990

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READY

I. MATTERS CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

A. Draft resolutions to be recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

1. The Third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Africa, recommends to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs the approval of the following draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Convening of a working group to define the specific content and profile of a training strategy for Africa*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 1 (XXXIII) of 17 February 1989, 1/ and the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, in its resolution III of 15 September 1989, 2/ recommended the creation of drug law enforcement training centres in the African region,

"Mindful of the growing need to train drug law enforcement officers in the prevention and detection of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the African region,

"Conscious that such training should be geared for drug law enforcement personnel at different levels, such as trainers, operational agents, managers and entry-level officers, and should include both basic and highly specialized instruction,

"Bearing in mind the readiness of drug control bodies and States to support and provide assistance to enable a well-adapted response to the specific training needs of Africa,

"1. Requests the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to convene a working group to define the specific content and profile of a training strategy for African countries;

"2. Requests also the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat to invite representatives of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Zambia and the donor countries involved in training in the region, as well as the International Narcotics Control Board, the International Criminal Police

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*See paragraph 62 below.

Organization and the Customs Co-operation Council, to participate in the working group.

"1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 5 (E/1989/23), chap. X, sect. A.

"2/ E/CN.7/1990/2."

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Appointment of a full-time co-ordinator for drug control matters in the African region*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 37/198 of 18 December 1982, requested the Secretary-General to explore the feasibility of establishing, on a continuing basis, co-ordination mechanisms for drug law enforcement in regions where they did not exist,

"Recalling also that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1985/11 of 28 May 1985, requested the Secretary-General to convene regular meetings of the operational heads of the national drug control and law enforcement agencies of States in the African region to study questions related to illicit drug traffic in the region and to establish more effective mechanisms for co-operation and mutual assistance in the suppression of illicit drug traffic within, from and into the region,

"Noting that the Council, in its resolution 1988/15 of 25 May 1988, requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to convene annually the three regional meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies at the capitals of States in the respective regions that may wish to act as host or at the headquarters of the regional commission concerned,

"Confirming the contribution that regional meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies have made, and can continue to make, as a focal point for co-operation and co-ordination in the field of drug law enforcement and other areas of international drug control in the African region,

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*See paragraph 62 below.

"Noting that in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, 1/ adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, and in the Global Programme of Action contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, States were recommended to make increased use of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and other regional and interregional mechanisms for the purpose of co-ordinating activities in drug law enforcement and expanding programmes of training for law enforcement personnel in investigative matters and methods, interdiction and narcotics intelligence,

"Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989, resolved that the United Nations should be the main focus for concerted action against illicit drugs and agreed to strengthen the capability of the United Nations to achieve more efficient and co-ordinated co-operation at the international, regional and national levels against the threats posed by illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

"Reiterating the importance of integrated action for this purpose, co-ordinated at the regional and interregional levels in Africa,

"Requests the Secretary-General to give priority to the appointment, as a matter of urgency, of a full-time co-ordinator for drug control matters in the African region, responsible to the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations Secretariat, financed from the regular budget, whose functions would be to enhance regional co-operation and co-ordination in the fight against illicit drug traffic, to report on such activities to the annual regional meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and to seek further guidance from such meetings with regard to priorities for future work.

"1/ Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A."

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Establishment of subregional drug law enforcement training centres*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council,

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*See paragraph 63 below.

"Recalling its resolution 1988/12 of 25 May 1988, in which it requested the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations Secretariat, in co-operation with the International Criminal Police Organization, the Customs Co-operation Council, other interested organizations and Member States, to establish a long-term international drug law enforcement training strategy,

"Recalling also that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 1 (XXXIII) of 17 February 1989, 1/ and the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, in its resolution III of 15 September 1989, 2/ recommended the creation of drug law enforcement training centres in the African region,

"Mindful of the urgent need to establish a drug law enforcement training strategy suited for the African region and subregions,

"Mindful also of the urgent need to secure adequate training facilities and services, to enhance the capacity of personnel and, in general, to upgrade the response of African drug law enforcement agencies and to improve countermeasures,

"Recognizing the important advisory role that experienced and well-equipped drug law enforcement agencies and institutions in the region could play in carrying out training activities throughout the region,

"1. Recommends the establishment, within specialized drug law enforcement agencies, of subregional drug law enforcement training centres, associated with the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;

"2. Invites the Anti-Narcotics General Administration of Egypt to serve as the first subregional drug law enforcement training centre, to be followed by similar ones in other subregions;

"3. Invites the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to develop and co-ordinate the above-mentioned subregional training activities, in close co-operation with the International Criminal Police Organization and the Customs Co-operation Council;

"4. Invites States to support such training activities, to the extent possible, in particular, by providing human and financial resources.

"1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 5 (E/1989/23), chap. X, sect. A.

"2/ E/CN.7/1990/2."

B. Draft resolution for adoption by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

2. The Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, recommends to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs the adoption of the following draft resolution:

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Establishment of national drug co-ordinating units*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware of the importance of national drug co-ordinating units in the fight against illicit trafficking and drug abuse,

Considering the gravely inadequate number of such units in the African region,

Referring to the international drug control treaties and to the recommendations adopted by the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, held at Vienna from 11 to 15 September 1989, 1/

Recommends the following:

(a) Each African Government should do everything possible to establish within its borders a national drug co-ordinating unit responsible for the fight against illicit drugs;

(b) The co-ordinating units should be provided with adequate resources to function efficiently;

(c) Persons appointed to work in the co-ordinating units should be carefully selected and should remain in their posts as long as necessary in order to ensure continuity;

(d) Periodic consultations or annual meetings should be organized between the co-ordinating units at the subregional level;

(e) International assistance should be provided to Governments, at their request, in setting up the co-ordinating units in order to harmonize their mandates, scope of operations, terms of reference and objectives.

1/ E/CN.7/1990/2.

C. Draft recommendations for adoption by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

3. The Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, recommends to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs the adoption of the following draft recommendations:

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*See paragraph 65 below.

Issues 1 and 2: African couriers involved in illicit heroin traffic; and improvement of cross-border communications to enhance co-ordination and co-operation in the fight against illicit drug trafficking*

1. The communication needs of all African States should be urgently reviewed by the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, in conjunction with the International Criminal Police Organization and in consultation with the International Telecommunication Union, to ensure the establishment of a rapid, unified International Criminal Police Organization communications system, for use by all drug law enforcement services, at the earliest possible date.

2. The Government of each State in which African traffickers are arrested and sentenced to custody should ensure that interested Governments are notified by its law enforcement or prison authorities of the particulars of the arrest, sentencing and pending release of such persons.

3. The Division of Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, together with the Customs Co-operation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization, should provide expertise to ensure that the arrangements in recommendations 1 and 2 above are effectively implemented.

4. The Division of Narcotic Drugs, especially through the regional meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, the Customs Co-operation Council, the International Criminal Police Organization and other international organizations, should encourage the Governments of non-African States to send all relevant information concerning the activities of African drug couriers to their home countries.

5. Each African Government, when informed of the misuse of travel documents by its citizens allegedly involved in illicit drug trafficking, should urgently examine the necessity for stricter controls over the issue of passports and communicate to other Governments the means of identifying falsified travel documents.

Issue 3: Measures to counter the growing cocaine threat**

6. Because the cocaine phenomenon is new to the African region and law enforcement personnel are in many cases unable to readily identify illicit consignments or the substance itself, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, in conjunction with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, should make available to African States, at their request, special facilities such as special training and test kits.

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*See paragraphs 7-18 below.

**See paragraphs 19-20 below.

7. African States should make greater use of information available from, and publications of, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the Customs Co-operation Council, the International Criminal Police Organization and others on trends in cocaine trafficking in and through the African region, with special emphasis on seaports and airports at which traffic arrives directly from South America. Bearing in mind that the information and publications are based on data supplied by Member States, each African State should ensure that all cases involving cocaine trafficking are reported promptly and fully to the above-mentioned international organizations.

Issue 4: Measures to counter the illicit traffic, particularly in amphetamine and methaqualone, in the African region*

8. The Division of Narcotic Drugs should convene a working group comprised of representatives of States in southern and eastern Africa to identify ways of simplifying and expediting co-operation between them in drug law enforcement and in related anti-corruption activities, such as extradition, mutual legal assistance, forfeiture, controlled delivery and joint drug law enforcement operations.

9. The Division of Narcotic Drugs should circulate to all heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and anti-corruption units in the African region the manual on practical measures for anti-corruption efforts as soon as possible following its adoption by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held at Havana from 27 August to 7 September 1990.

10. African Governments should ensure that their drug law enforcement agencies and anti-corruption units implement the anti-corruption measures contained in the above-mentioned manual, to the greatest extent possible.

11. The Division of Narcotic Drugs should include in its proposed drug law enforcement training manual an explanation of the extent to which and the circumstances in which aircrew, diplomatic personnel and transit passengers suspected of illicit trafficking, together with their luggage, may be searched.

12. The Division of Narcotic Drugs, in conjunction with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the International Criminal Police Organization and the Customs Co-operation Council should, as a matter of urgency, review the special difficulties encountered by Namibia following its independence, with a view to providing appropriate training material, equipment and related assistance.

13. The Division of Narcotic Drugs should ascertain the extent to which drug-scenting dogs could be effectively used for detecting illicit consignments of methaqualone and should report the findings to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-fourth session.

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*See paragraphs 21-29 below.

Issue 5: A co-ordinated regional drug law enforcement training strategy for Africa*

14. The Division of Narcotic Drugs should co-ordinate the formulation of a regional drug law enforcement training strategy involving representatives of African States, donor countries from other regions and other interested international organizations.**

15. The following measures recommended by the working group on issue 5 should be incorporated into the regional drug law enforcement training strategy, which should be ready for immediate implementation by the end of 1990:

(a) The formulation of a regional training strategy should be a responsibility that is shared between African States, the non-African States providing training and resources, and the international organizations providing assistance in the area of training;

(b) While the training of trainers should be used as a basic guiding principle, exceptions should be allowed for the following:

(i) Training in basic drug investigation skills and drug detection techniques wherever necessary;

(ii) Specialized training in specific essential skills, such as surveillance and controlled delivery;

(iii) Training of managers, especially those responsible for running national drug co-ordinating units, in drug abuse control and management;

(iv) In selected jurisdictions, training of magistrates, prosecuting judges and other people in professions where they are regularly confronted with the problems related to illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse, where appropriate;

(c) At least five training centres should be established in the region, rather than three as originally proposed;

(d) Personnel who have received training should be kept in the same field of activity in order for the training to be effectively utilized; continuity of service in drug-related activities is essential. Refresher courses should be provided periodically to persons working at the operational level in order to broaden and update their knowledge of the *modus operandi* of illicit drug traffickers;

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*See paragraph 30 below.

**See draft resolution I, chapter I, section A, above.

(e) Central records should be kept of all courses offered and persons trained to allow the effectiveness of the training to be monitored and evaluated;

(f) The Division of Narcotic Drugs should reintroduce the central training unit from which many African managers of agencies responsible for drug abuse control have gained lasting benefit;

(g) The Division of Narcotic Drugs should, in conjunction with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, provide training equipment to African States;

(h) Training should be given the highest priority of all activities in the fight against illicit drugs in the African region.

16. In view of the important co-ordinating role in drug law enforcement training that has been urged upon the Division of Narcotic Drugs, most recently in the Global Programme of Action contained in the annex to resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, recalling the achievements of the former Central Training Unit of the Division, and noting the wish of African Governments that training be given top priority in the fight against illicit drugs in the African region, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the Central Training Unit should be re-established in order to develop and implement training strategies appropriate to regional needs.

Issue 6: Establishment of national drug co-ordinating units*

17. In view of the positive effect that a national drug co-ordinating unit could have on efforts at the national level to fight the drug problem, each State in the African region that has not yet done so should be strongly urged to establish such a unit, taking into account the draft resolution recommended by the Third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, for adoption by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs** and the following essential points outlined by the working group on issue 6: clear delineation of activities; regular review of activities once a national drug co-ordinating unit becomes operational; accountability; terms of reference; objectives; provision of adequate resources and accommodation; recruitment of staff experienced in the field of drug control and capable of offering a wide range of services; co-ordination of activities at the national level; training of personnel for new responsibilities; and creation among the staff of personal loyalty to the national drug co-ordinating unit rather than to the services from which they have been recruited.

D. Venue for the Fourth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa

4. The Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, draws the attention of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to the offer by the Government of Kenya to act as host to

*See paragraphs 31-35 below.

**See chapter I, section B.

the Fourth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Africa, in 1991.

E. Resolution adopted by the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa

5. The Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, adopted, by consensus, the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

Appeal for support for more just commodity prices for primary producers in Africa

The Third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa,

Realizing the enormous cost involved in the fight against the drug scourge,

Aware of the great financial resources available to drug producers and traffickers in the illicit trade,

Recognizing the financial constraints on law enforcement agencies caused by structural adjustment programmes in most Member States,

Appreciating the fact that, but for the help of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, United Nations specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and donor countries, many African countries would not have been able to afford the basic equipment for illicit drug detection and interception,

Noting the international concern about the need to revitalize economic growth and development in developing countries as reflected in the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990,

Appeals, through the Secretary-General, to the international community, especially the industrialized countries, to support the ongoing negotiations for more just commodity prices for primary producers as a means of assisting African States in finding a solution to their debt problems and of improving their economies, thus enabling them to participate with greater effectiveness and less dependence in the fight against the illicit drug problem.

II. CONSIDERATION OF URGENT MATTERS OR SPECIFIC TOPICS BY WORKING GROUPS

6. The first two days of the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, were devoted to meetings of working groups that discussed, in a frank, informal manner, specific issues facing drug law enforcement agencies in the region. Six issues were chosen for discussion: three related to illicit trafficking in the region and three related to organizational and operational methods and strategies. Following their deliberations on the nature and extent of each of the issues and the most effective manner of dealing with them, the working groups presented their conclusions and practical recommendations to the Meeting for consideration.

A. Issues 1 and 2: African couriers involved in the illicit traffic in heroin; and improvement of cross-border communications to enhance co-ordination and co-operation in the fight against illicit drug trafficking

7. In view of its importance, the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, decided to consider, as a matter of priority, the issue of African couriers involved in the illicit traffic in heroin. Once participants began to express their views on the approach to be taken in tackling the issue, it became apparent that the issue was closely linked to the need for improved cross-border communications to enhance co-ordination and co-operation in the fight against illicit drug trafficking. Accordingly, it was decided that the two issues would be discussed together by a single working group.

8. Several speakers said that the Meeting should propose measures that would help Governments to overcome impediments to effective co-operation between African drug law enforcement agencies, in particular, the rapid exchange of operational information. One of the more serious impediments, the language barrier, inhibited the direct exchange of information between African States. It posed a major problem in dealing with African drug couriers of different nationalities, who were currently being used in the illicit traffic in heroin from Asia to Africa, destined for Europe and North America.

9. There was general agreement that the Meeting should recommend that African States should establish, through bilateral or multilateral agreements, direct high-level contact, to take place on a regular basis, in order to facilitate the rapid and effective exchange of operational information, a prerequisite for tackling the problem of illicit drug trafficking.

10. With regard to the use of Africans as drug couriers, there was general agreement that Governments should be invited to exercise stricter control in issuing passports and visas. It was noted that most of the drug couriers arrested had been issued visas even though their travel documents had been forged or falsified. Some representatives stated that the legislation in their countries had been recently amended to ensure more effective control of passports. Many speakers noted that their Governments lacked the expertise and equipment to detect falsified or forged travel documents.

11. Many speakers stated that authorities in heroin-producing countries, particularly those in south-west Asia, should be more vigilant in issuing visas. It was suggested that applications for such visas should be more carefully scrutinized. It was also suggested that suspected passengers departing from heroin-producing countries should be more carefully screened.

12. The Meeting agreed that a profile of the African heroin courier should be developed and regularly updated in order to help drug law enforcement authorities, particularly in States commonly used as transit points, to quickly identify such couriers, thereby avoiding unnecessary delays of international flights. There was a discussion on whether the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol) or the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) should be requested to produce such profiles, separately or jointly, and on whether the African States would be willing and able to provide the required information on a regular basis.

13. All speakers stressed the need for better and compatible equipment, particularly equipment that would enable drug law enforcement authorities in African States to communicate directly and rapidly with each other. It was

suggested that there should be an overall plan for the provision of such equipment involving the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) and ICPO/Interpol, to be co-ordinated by the Division of Narcotic Drugs. There was general agreement that the Meeting should recommend that compatible communications equipment that would integrate and unify regional communications systems should be set up with a view to enhancing the direct exchange of operational information between national drug law enforcement agencies in Africa.

14. Several speakers noted that the recommendations adopted by ICPO/Interpol at a meeting on trafficking in south-west Asian heroin through Africa, held at Nairobi from 20 to 22 June 1989, had not been implemented. It was suggested that the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, should consider which of those recommendations were still valid, as well as the modalities for implementing them and any other recommendations it might adopt.

15. Some speakers noted the difficulties encountered by national drug law enforcement agencies in obtaining information on persons from their countries who had been arrested in other countries for being drug couriers. They emphasized that such information would enable them to trace those who had recruited the couriers and to contribute to the dismantling of the trafficking network, in which the courier constituted only one link in the chain. Similarly, the authorities in the heroin-producing countries where the illicit consignments had been supplied to the couriers should be provided with operational information that would enable them to investigate and dismantle the supplier rings.

16. Several speakers stressed the need for closer co-operation between the authorities in the drug courier's home country, those in the drug-producing countries and those in the drug-consuming countries. It was suggested that the Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, should be requested to deal with the issue from the perspective of the drug-producing countries.

17. Many speakers expressed the view that drug couriers used African airports because the poor detection capabilities of most States in the region and, in some cases, the absence of strict measures to prevent and detect illicit drug trafficking. Ways in which African States could assist each other were discussed, together with ways in which non-African States and international organizations could provide assistance. All speakers stressed that it was important for African States to work towards the adoption of a joint co-ordinated strategy to counter the threat posed by illicit trafficking, particularly in heroin, in and through Africa, which increasingly involved the use of African couriers. There was unanimous agreement that the political will to deal with the illicit traffic in Africa must be reaffirmed and maintained.

18. The following measures were recommended by the working group on issues 1 and 2 for adoption by the Meeting:

(a) African couriers involved in illicit drug trafficking should be documented and records on them should be centralized. ICPO/Interpol at Nairobi and Abidjan should be requested to collect and disseminate information relating to illicit drug traffickers and should be equipped to carry out such work. Whenever African couriers were arrested in the region, their names should be communicated directly to the above-mentioned regional information centres in

an initial report for circulation to all States in the region. The initial report should be followed by fingerprints and photographs of the couriers and by copies of the travel documents used by them;

(b) In order to cover the financial implications involved in setting up these regional information centres, the Division of Narcotic Drugs should seek financial support from international donors and, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa, CCC and ICPO/Interpol, should provide expertise to help the centres in the short term;

(c) In view of the success of the communications network set up in the Caribbean with funding by UNFDAC, the Fund should be urged to explore the possibility of setting up a similar system in the African region;

(d) The Division should be urged to request other regional meetings of HONLEA and national drug law enforcement agencies to make available to the regional information centres information on African couriers arrested in their regions;

(e) In order to curtail the use of falsified travel documents by African couriers, government authorities responsible for issuing such documents should be urged to exercise stricter control over their issuance;

(f) African Governments should be urged to accord their drug law enforcement agencies the highest priority in order to facilitate the implementation of international treaties and resolutions related to drug control and to deal more effectively with drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

B. Issue 3: Measures to counter the growing cocaine threat

19. The working group on issue 3, measures to counter the growing cocaine threat, concluded that cannabis remained by far the major drug of abuse in Africa. Over the last five years, however, cocaine had been seized at several border points and seizures of crack, produced by adding baking soda to a cocaine hydrochloride solution, had been made at the street level in two countries. The working group was of the view that, although a significant volume of cocaine was being trafficked in Africa, the expertise, skills and experience for its effective detection were lacking in most African States. Most of the seizures of cocaine, including one involving an overdose, had been made by accident. Most of the cocaine seized was en route to Europe. Some of the couriers had travelled through other African airports or had started their journey in other African countries prior to being arrested. One representative reported the recent seizure of 5 kilograms of cocaine and the emergence of crack at the street level in his country.

20. The working group on issue 3 recommended the following measures:

(a) Vigilance at border points and surveillance of transit passengers should be increased, particularly in African countries receiving direct flights from South America;

(b) The Third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, should explore ways to contain the illicit traffic in cocaine;

(c) International drug control treaties should be ratified, particularly the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, adopted in 1988 (E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2);

(d) National legislation should be harmonized with the international drug control treaties to ensure the full implementation of their provisions, particularly the adoption of severe penal sanctions for illicit drug trafficking offences;

(e) A mutual exchange of information should take place on a regular basis between Governments in the African region and the exchange of drug-related information should be increased to enable national drug law enforcement agencies to be aware of the most recent trends and modus operandi of illicit drug traffickers;

(f) Continued assistance, particularly training, in techniques for the detection of cocaine should be provided to national drug law enforcement agencies.

C. Issue 4: Measures to counter the illicit traffic, particularly in amphetamine and methaqualone, in the African region

21. The working group on issue 4, measures to counter the illicit traffic, particularly in amphetamine and methaqualone, in the African region included mainly representatives of States in southern, south-east and south-west Africa.

22. The view was expressed that illicit trafficking in methaqualone and a methaqualone preparation in tablet form, known by the brand name Mandrax, was adding to inflation in some countries of the African region. Traffickers were using the proceeds from the sale of Mandrax tablets and methaqualone (money or a share of the tablets) to buy expensive or scarce consumer goods, particularly cars and spare parts, for resale in their home countries at high prices, forcing a general increase in price levels. More effective co-operation and co-ordination among national drug law enforcement agencies throughout the region, particularly direct contact between them, could help to stem the flow of illicit drugs and the economic impact of illicit drug trafficking on individual countries.

23. Several limitations to cross-border co-operation were noted, such as refusal or failure to reply to requests or long delays in doing so, all of which had the same effect. Authorities in one country often did not know the identity of the drug law enforcement authorities in their subregion or the names of persons to whom important information should be sent. Often there was no communication equipment for making rapid replies to requests. A central drug law enforcement authority had been established in only a few countries. Co-ordination among the various domestic authorities left considerable room for improvement. The working group recommended that States that had not yet done so should consider establishing a national agency to receive, transmit and execute requests from other national agencies or at least to co-ordinate action among those agencies. The working group considered the timely exchange of intelligence between national agencies to be crucial to increasing the effectiveness of interdiction operations. As a result of the lack of intelligence, most authorities in the subregion were not always aware of important information on techniques, routes, modus operandi and drug law enforcement activities in other areas.

24. The working group recommended that the Division of Narcotic Drugs should convene as soon as possible an expert group meeting at which all States affected by illicit trafficking in Mandrax and methaqualone in southern and south-west Africa, both drug-producing and drug-consuming countries, would be

represented. Participants would be invited to examine the terms and the conditions under which national authorities could co-operate with each other, particularly in such areas as extradition, mutual legal assistance, confiscation, controlled delivery, joint operations and anti-corruption measures, and to identify ways of simplifying and expediting such co-operation. The expert group meeting would provide the basis for developing appropriate bilateral and regional agreements and arrangements, as envisaged by the 1988 Convention.

25. Corruption, which has become a major problem in a number of States in the region, has been closely linked with illicit drug trafficking activities. In some States, border crossings and customs check-points for air and road transport, being vulnerable to corruption, have been penetrated by drug traffickers. Flight crews, cabin staff, ground crews and transit passengers at airports were increasingly becoming involved in illicit drug trafficking. Detection was made even more difficult by the uncertainty surrounding the power of drug law enforcement officers to detain and search suspects among those groups.

26. The working group recommended that a proposed manual on practical measures for anti-corruption efforts, which was expected to be endorsed by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held at Havana from 27 August to 7 September 1990, should be circulated to the heads of all national drug law enforcement agencies and anti-corruption units and implemented to the maximum extent possible. In the mean time, national drug law enforcement agencies might wish to adopt certain techniques, such as the regular rotation of border and barrier control staff to other locations or duties. The working group also recommended that the Division should include in its proposed drug law enforcement training manual the extent to which and the circumstances in which aircrews, diplomatic personnel, transit passengers, and their luggage might be searched when suspected of illicit drug trafficking.

27. The working group noted the special difficulties in barrier control experienced by authorities in Namibia following its independence. It recommended that appropriate training, assistance and resources should be provided, as a matter of urgency, by donor Governments, the relevant international organizations or both.

28. The working group discussed practical problems in detecting illicit consignments of methaqualone and whether it was possible for dogs to be trained to detect methaqualone. It recommended that the Division should undertake a feasibility study, or should obtain advice from States having experience with drug-scenting dogs, on the effectiveness of such dogs in detecting methaqualone.

29. Illicit amphetamine manufacture had recently increased in Egypt. Liquid amphetamine for intravenous consumption was being produced by a simple reduction and demethylation process that could be performed in the kitchen of any household. Ephedrine and red phosphorous were being used as precursors and essential chemicals. The working group recommended that consideration should be given to adding ephedrine and its salts to the list of substances in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971 1/ and adding red phosphorous to Table II of the 1988 Convention. It also recommended that consideration should be given to transferring amphetamine from Schedule II to Schedule I of the 1971 Convention.

D. Issue 5: A co-ordinated regional drug law enforcement training strategy for Africa

30. Many representatives spoke out in favour of the establishment of sub-regional drug law enforcement training centres. One representative recommended the convening of an expert group that would bring together representatives of seven African States with training experience, donor countries and the United Nations drug control units to identify the training needs of African States in drug control matters. The working group on issue 5 recommended a number of measures to be considered in developing the regional drug law enforcement training strategy (see chapter I, section C, recommendation 15).

E. Issue 6: Establishment of national drug co-ordinating units

31. The discussion on the establishment of national drug co-ordinating units concentrated on factors related to the introduction of such units and on the potential advantages and disadvantages to setting up such units. Introductory presentations were made by the representative of a State that had established such a unit within the previous two years, by the representative of a State with a long-standing national co-ordination arrangement, including an operational unit, and by the observer for a State that had established over the last two decades a central co-ordinating unit providing national co-ordination of over 50 operationally independent police forces and the customs service.

32. The Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987, 2/ provided useful guidance to Governments setting up national drug co-ordinating units. Such Governments should also consider models in countries that were similar to theirs. The working group on issue 6 outlined a number of essential points to be considered in detail by such States (see chapter I, section C, recommendation 17).

33. The disadvantages mentioned in the discussion included the following:

(a) Problems stemming from too much power being concentrated in one central unit or too little power to force rival services to comply with newly introduced national policies or procedures;

(b) Difficulties could arise and hard-gained expertise and experience could be lost if there were frequent personnel changes in a national drug co-ordinating unit. It was essential for the role and effectiveness of such a unit to be regularly reviewed. A proposal was made for regular meetings to be held with heads or representatives of comparable units from neighbouring countries at the subregional level.

34. Some speakers suggested that Governments might obtain structural models or assistance from international organizations as an initial step towards setting up and training a national drug co-ordinating unit. Others cautioned that such models might prove to be unsuitable in practice as national drug law enforcement agencies in different countries had different ministries to which they were responsible, were subject to different laws etc. For that reason, it was considered advisable for Governments to carefully outline projects prior to looking for outside assistance, which could subsequently be tailored to suit the projects.

35. The Meeting was informed that the representatives of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea planned to submit for adoption a draft recommendation in which African Governments would be called upon to establish national drug co-ordinating units, taking into consideration the points raised by the working group.

III. TRAINING IN THE AFRICAN REGION: PRIORITIES, FACILITIES AND MODALITIES

36. All those who spoke on agenda item 4, entitled "Training in the African region: priorities, facilities and modalities", stressed the importance of and the necessity for African Governments to specify their needs with regard to training. It was emphasized that the identification of national drug law enforcement training requirements by African Governments was the corner-stone for the establishment of drug law enforcement training strategy for the African region, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/12 of 25 May 1988. One observer indicated that the training courses offered by his Government in the context of technical assistance had seldom been directly geared to the needs of the agencies of developing countries providing the trainees. Such needs were rarely specified and were not taken into consideration in setting up the training courses. In order for training programmes to be effective, it was considered essential to tailor their objectives to suit the specific needs of each developing country and the nature of the drug problem in that particular country.

37. Several speakers expressed the view that in developing a training strategy for the African region, priority should be given to the training of trainers with a view to obtaining a multiplier effect. Such training would be undertaken, most of the time, in regional training centres or in developed countries willing and able to provide a venue for such training.

38. Several other speakers considered that basic training in drug law enforcement should be provided by the relevant national authorities. Advanced training abroad should be provided progressively in specialized fields to those who had been in the service for a considerable period and had acquired the necessary experience to benefit fully from more advanced and specialized training courses. It was stressed that, in order for such an approach to be cost-effective, the trainees, upon their return, should, if promoted, be assigned to posts where their training would be relevant and where they would have an opportunity to share their newly acquired expertise.

39. With reference to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (XXXIII), adopted by the Commission on 17 February 1989 on the recommendation of the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held at Dakar from 18 to 22 April 1988, and resolution III adopted by the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, held at Vienna from 11 to 15 September 1989, several speakers considered that the provisions calling for the setting up of regional training centres in Africa should be implemented as a matter of priority. It was noted that, whereas in its resolution 1 (XXXIII) the Commission called for the establishment of three regional training centres, the Second Interregional HONLEA, in its resolution III, called for the establishment of five regional training centres, one in each subregion, priority being given to the establishment of a centre in the West African subregion. The view was expressed that the Meeting should consider where any future subregional training centres

should be established. Some speakers reiterated their support for the establishment of regional training centres to complement training provided by national training agencies. In reply to questions as to why the provisions had not been implemented, it was explained that no arrangement had been included for the provision of funds and that donor countries, from whom such funds could come, had so far preferred to allocate their resources to in-country training.

40. One speaker suggested that the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, should propose the meeting of an expert group to elaborate the content of a drug law enforcement training strategy in the African region, to be convened by the Division of Narcotic Drugs with the support of UNFDAC. He suggested that, in addition to experts from the African region, the Division of Narcotic Drugs and UNFDAC, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), ICPO/Interpol, CCC and the major donor countries should also be invited to participate.

41. Several speakers, referring to the lasting benefits that they had personally derived in their career in the field of drug law enforcement and drug abuse control from training received from the Central Training Unit of the Division, expressed their regret that the Unit had been abolished for budgetary reasons. They reiterated their support for the re-establishment of a training capability within the Division, preferably funded from the regular budget, to develop, organize and co-ordinate training programmes on drug law enforcement techniques and on the administrative practices required to fully and effectively implement the provisions of the international drug control treaties, particularly the 1988 Convention, which contained provisions requiring training in new fields such as financial investigations, intelligence systems, controlled delivery, judicial proceedings and mutual legal assistance.

42. In replying to questions, the Director of the Division indicated that although the different approaches to training examined by the working group were complementary, they would need to be carefully worked out and co-ordinated at the national and regional levels. He referred to the various mandates for the Division to co-ordinate activities in training, most recently the Global Programme of Action contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, in which the General Assembly requested the United Nations to act as a clearing-house for information on drug law enforcement training programmes and to consider establishing a capability within the United Nations system to co-ordinate the provision by States of training and equipment to other States, at their request.

IV. REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMMES AND ENTITIES, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE REGION

43. For its consideration of item 5 of the agenda, the Meeting had before it a background document prepared by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, entitled "The role of the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs with particular reference to Africa" (DND/HONLAF/1990/2). The observers from UNFDAC, INCB and ICPO/Interpol made presentations to the Meeting regarding their activities in the field of drug law enforcement and related activities in the African region. Copies of the presentation by UNFDAC were made available to participants by the secretariat of the Meeting.

44. A draft resolution was submitted in which the Secretary-General was requested to appoint, as a matter of priority, a full-time co-ordinator for drug control matters in the African region, in the Division of Narcotic Drugs, financed from the regular budget. The role of the regional co-ordinator would be to enhance regional co-ordination of and co-operation in all drug-related activities and technical assistance projects of all United Nations programmes, the specialized agencies within the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations in the region, with a view to preventing duplication of work and ensuring the cost-effective use of available resources. The regional co-ordinator would report on his or her activities to the annual regional meetings of HONLEA, which would provide further guidance with regard to priorities for future work.

V. ENTRY INTO FORCE AND PROVISIONAL APPLICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

45. For its consideration of agenda item 6, the Meeting had before it a background paper prepared by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, entitled "Entry into force and provisional application of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances" (DND/HONLAF/1990/3), and a note by the Secretariat entitled "Status of treaty adherence as of 1 June 1990" (DND/HONLAF/1990/CRP.3).

46. The Meeting was informed of the enhancement of the capacity of the Division of Narcotic Drugs to provide States, at their request, with legal and technical assistance that would enable them to adopt the legislative measures and administrative mechanisms necessary to ratify or accede to and to effectively implement the 1988 Convention. It was recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/140 of 15 December 1989, had urged States to establish the necessary legislative measures so that their domestic legislation could be made compatible with the spirit and scope of the Convention.

47. Most speakers reiterated the importance their Governments attached to the early entry into force of the Convention, which would provide law enforcement agencies with an effective instrument to attack, directly and forcefully, the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

48. Many speakers described the measures being taken in their countries that would enable their Governments to ratify the Convention in the near future. Several speakers announced that their Governments would ratify the Convention before the end of 1990.

49. Other speakers informed the Meeting that, although their Governments were determined to ratify the Convention, more preparatory work was necessary. They indicated, however, that because their domestic laws had been brought into conformity with most of the provisions of the Convention, it was being applied provisionally prior to its entry into force. Several speakers stated that the criminal codes of their countries had been or were being amended to establish as criminal offences the activities enumerated in article 3, paragraph 1, of the Convention, taking into account the aggravating circumstances specified in paragraph 5 of that article, and to provide for more severe sanctions, including the death penalty, for serious illicit drug trafficking offences.

50. Several speakers pointed to legislation adopted and measures taken in their countries to implement article 5 on confiscation, article 6 on extradition, article 9 concerning other forms of co-operation between law enforcement agencies and training, article 11 on controlled delivery and article 14 concerning measures to eradicate illicit cultivation of narcotic plants. Some speakers referred to the difficulties encountered in implementing article 11 on controlled delivery.

51. Some speakers referred to the establishment of national co-ordinating units to review national legislation, adopt the required provisions and ensure, in due course, the effective implementation of the Convention.

52. Several representatives called on the Division of Narcotic Drugs to provide their Governments with legal advice and assistance with a view to harmonizing their domestic legislation with the provisions of the Convention in order to minimize legal loopholes for illicit drug traffickers. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs described the assistance available from the Division in treaty implementation and indicated that Governments interested in such assistance should make their requests in writing.

VI. REPORTING ON STATISTICS OF SIGNIFICANT SEIZURES TO THE DIVISION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

53. For its consideration of agenda item 7, the Meeting had before it a background document prepared by the Secretariat on trends in the illicit traffic in the African region (DND/HONLAF/1990/CRP.4).

54. The Chief of the Suppression of Illicit Traffic Section of the Division of Narcotic Drugs informed the meeting of the responsibilities, provided for by international drug control conventions, of the Division (and INCB) and Member States concerning statistics on illicit cultivation, production, traffic (as indicated by illicit drug seizures), destruction of seized drugs, demand (number of addicts) and related information. It was the responsibility of Governments to report to the Division as required and the responsibility of the Division to collate the information in the reports and publish the results.

55. Only five Governments in the African region had submitted reports for 1988 to the Division. Few Governments in the region had sent reports of significant seizures in their countries, which were to be submitted regularly and promptly (within at most one month). The reports of seizures in 1989 and in the first five months of 1990 that had been sent to the Division did not provide an adequate base for accurately identifying trends that could be useful to drug law enforcement services.

56. The responsibility of each country to report individual seizures and annual statistics was explained to the Meeting. Mention was made of a recent initiative by the Division, the secretariat of ICPO/Interpol and CCC to set up a working group to consider the rationalization and improvement of the statistics services provided by the three organizations.

57. The observer for ICPO/Interpol gave a brief presentation on the illicit traffic situation in the African region, based on seizures reported by African Governments and by other Governments in cases involving Africans (by source, transit route, destination or nationality of trafficker). He, too, appealed to all African Governments to submit their reports more regularly and promptly so that the secretariat of ICPO/Interpol could provide better service.

58. There was general agreement that each Government should identify one office that had been given the responsibility of collecting at the national level the drug-related statistics from all law enforcement services, organizations and ministries. That would facilitate the reporting of statistics, one of the obligations of Governments to the United Nations and to other international organizations, such as ICPO/Interpol and CCC. It would also make it easier for the Division to contact any Government on matters involving drug-related statistics.

59. Because the majority of the reports to be sent to the Division concerned illicit drug seizures, it was suggested that the task of collecting such statistics should be assigned to a drug law enforcement service, preferably the enforcement arm of the national co-ordinating unit.

VII. OTHER BUSINESS

60. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs presented to the Meeting a résumé of the outcome of the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly, with particular emphasis on the implications of the Global Programme of Action for the fight against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Several speakers considered that the higher priority accorded to the fight against illicit traffic and drug abuse by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session did not exclude giving the utmost attention to problems related to economic development. In their view, the elimination of illicit drug traffic and drug abuse, though it consumed already scarce resources, was a necessary step towards economic development. It was felt that the fight against illicit traffic and drug abuse should also be given higher priority, as its economic, social and human costs were considered to be a serious impediment to economic development.

61. Several speakers pointed to the high cost resulting from the fight against illicit traffic and drug abuse and the weak economic position of their countries resulting from servicing external debt, structural adjustments and the fall in commodity prices, all of which made them vulnerable to the economic power of international drug trafficking syndicates.

VIII. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS BEFORE THE MEETING

62. At its 7th meeting, on 7 June 1990, the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, approved two draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The first (DND/HONLAF/1990/L.3), on the convening of a working group to define the content of a training strategy for Africa, was sponsored by Côte d'Ivoire. The second (DND/HONLAF/1990/L.4), on the appointment of a full-time co-ordinator for drug control matters in the African region, was sponsored by Kenya and Mauritius. For the texts, see chapter I, section A, draft resolutions I and II.

63. At its 8th meeting, on 7 June, following the presentation of the working group on a co-ordinated regional drug law enforcement training strategy for Africa and the consideration of agenda item 4 on training in the African region, the Meeting approved a third draft resolution (DND/HONLAF/1990/L.2) for adoption by the Economic and Social Council through the Commission, sponsored by Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, the Sudan, Tunisia and Zambia. For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution III.

64. The Meeting also had before it a draft resolution and several draft recommendations for adoption by the Commission of Narcotic Drugs.

65. The Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, approved the draft resolution (DND/HONLAF/1990/L.5) on the establishment of national drug co-ordinating units, sponsored by the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, at its 9th meeting, on 8 June. For the text, see chapter I, section B.

66. The draft recommendations emanating from the working groups (DND/HONLAF/1990/L.6) were endorsed by the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, at its 10th meeting, on 8 June. For the text of the draft recommendations, see chapter I, section C. For the discussion of urgent matters or specific topics by the working groups, see chapter II.

67. At its 10th meeting, on 8 June, the Meeting adopted a resolution, sponsored by Egypt, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Zambia, in which it appealed for support for more just commodity prices for primary producers in Africa (DND/HONLAF/L.7). For the text, see chapter I, section E.

IX. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE MEETING

68. The report of the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, was adopted at the 10th meeting on 8 June 1990.

X. ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING

A. Opening and duration of the Meeting

69. The Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, was held at Cairo from 4 to 8 June 1990. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs opened the Meeting on behalf of the Secretary-General. The Egyptian Minister of the Interior and the Director addressed the 1st meeting.

70. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, on behalf of the participants, thanked the Government of Egypt for acting as host to the Meeting and for the hospitality that had been extended to all the participants. He noted that whereas the situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking in most regions was getting worse, the situation in Africa appeared to be deteriorating more rapidly than elsewhere as African States were more and more affected by the global patterns of illicit drug trafficking on an unprecedented scale. He pointed to the role of the HONLEA meetings as a forum and as a mechanism for bringing together all activities related to drug law enforcement and criminal justice in order to enhance their effectiveness at the national, regional and interregional levels. He stressed the importance of co-ordinating such meetings at the interregional level in order to maximize their impact and to build on their previous achievements. He noted the continuous efforts of the international community to co-operate through more effective, co-ordinated action against illicit traffic, such as the adoption of the 1988 Convention. The Meeting was informed of activities of the Division to promote increased regional and international co-operation and more effective modalities and mechanisms to combat illicit drug trafficking.

71. The Egyptian Minister of the Interior welcomed the participants on behalf of the people and Government of his country. He expressed concern that the

fruits of development and of liberation on the African continent were being threatened by the effects of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse, which were sapping the human and material resources of several African countries. He underlined the collective responsibility of all African States to counter the problems related to drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking and other organized criminal activities. He called for an all-out, comprehensive effort involving intensified drug law enforcement action to curtail the supply and availability of illicit drugs, in conjunction with programmes for the prevention and treatment of drug abuse and the rehabilitation of drug abusers. He emphasized the importance of giving priority to enhanced bilateral and multilateral co-operation between African States to deal with those issues.

B. Attendance

72. The following States members of the Economic Commission for Africa were represented: Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

73. The following States sent observers: Canada, France, Iraq, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

74. The International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat, as well as the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, were represented.

75. The following intergovernmental organizations were also represented: Arab Security Studies and Training Centre; International Criminal Police Organization.

C. Election of officers

76. At its 1st meeting, on 4 June 1990, the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman:	Mohammed Fathi Eid (Egypt)
First Vice-Chairman:	Peter Massemo Kimanthi (Kenya)
Second Vice-Chairman:	Gondo Tro Emile (Côte d'Ivoire)
Rapporteur:	Elton M. Singini (Malawi)

D. Agenda

77. The following agenda was adopted by the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, at its 1st meeting:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda.

3. Consideration of urgent matters or specific topics by subregional or *ad hoc* working groups.

4. Training in the African region: priorities, facilities and modalities.

5. Reports on the activities of United Nations programmes and entities, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations in the region.

6. Progress report on steps taken for the ratification and the provisional application or implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, as well as harmonization of national legislations with the provisions of the Convention.

7. Reporting on statistics of significant seizures to the Division of Narcotic Drugs.

8. Other business:

   (a) Seventeenth special session of the General Assembly;

   (b) Matters arising out of the country reports;

   (c) Other urgent matters;

9. Adoption of recommendations and resolutions;

10. Adoption of the report of the Meeting.

E. Documentation

78. The documents before the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, are listed in the annex.

F. Closure of the Meeting

79. At the 10th meeting, on 8 June 1990, the representative of Kenya offered to act as host to the Fourth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, at Nairobi in 1991. The Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, endorsed the offer. The Chairman, on behalf of the Meeting, thanked the Government of Kenya, for its generous offer. The representatives of Côte d'Ivoire and the Niger offered to act as host to subsequent meetings of HONLEA, Africa.

80. Closing statements were made by the Chairman of the Meeting and the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs. The participants thanked the Government of Egypt for its hospitality and for acting as host to the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, and the Division of Narcotic Drugs for organizing and servicing the Meeting.

Notes

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XI.3.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18, chap. I, sect. A.

Annex

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document	Title	Agenda item
DND/HONLAF/1990/1	Provisional agenda	2
DND/HONLAF/1990/1/Add.1	Annotations to the provisional agenda	2
DND/HONLAF/1990/2	The role of the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs with particular reference to Africa	7
DND/HONLAF/1990/3	Entry into force and provisional application of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	6
DND/HONLAF/1990/L.1	Draft report	10
DND/HONLAF/1990/L.2	Subregional drug law enforcement training centres in Africa: draft resolution submitted by Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Sudan, Tunisia and Zambia	9
DND/HONLAF/1990/L.3	Convening of a working group to define the specific context and profile of a Training Strategy for Africa: draft resolution submitted by Côte d'Ivoire	9
DND/HONLAF/1990/L.4	Appointment of a full-time co-ordinator for drug control matters in the African region: draft resolution submitted by Kenya and Mauritius	9
DND/HONLAF/1990/L.5	Setting up of national drug co-ordinating units: draft resolution submitted by Congo, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea	9
DND/HONLAF/1990/L.6	Draft recommendations arising from working groups	9
DND/HONLAF/1990/L.7	Appeal for support for more just commodity prices for primary producers in Africa: draft resolution submitted by Egypt, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Zambia	9
DND/HONLAF/1990/CRP.1	Provisional timetable	2
DND/HONLAF/1990/CRP.2	Provisional list of documents	